THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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From the Boston Centinel.

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.
NO. X.

Though we have commenced the second year of the adminiſtration of Mr. Jefferſon with the repeal of the judiciary ſyſtem, becauſe it was a meaſure, which will probably prove deſtructive to the liberties of the country; yet other congreſſional proceedings, belonging to one claſs, and ſome of them preceding it in point of time, merit conſideration. They will characterize the government, ſhow the ſpirit by which it was actuated, and the means, it was obliged to uſe to execute its ſecretly concerted plans. The obſtinate ſilence of the majority in congreſs on ſubjects requiring debate, and the repeated denial of information, which the minority, often requeſting, declared neceſſary for them to judge rightly, are the tranſactions to which we allude, no leſs ſingular than tyrannical. We ſhall give ſome of the remarks of Mr. Dana, one of the repreſentatives, on the conduct of the majority, a comment, better than can be made, and which ought forever to be remembered and preſerved,

"I beg liberty to tender the homage of "my profound reſpects for the dignified "ſituation, in which gentlemen have now "placed themſelves, and congratulate them "on their ſilence. There is ſomething pe"culiarly impreſſive in this mode of oppo"ſing every thing that is urged. It is ſel"dom that gentlemen have exhibited ſuch "a remarkable appearance of a philoſophi"cal aſſembly.

"THAT DUMB LEGISLATURE WILL IM"MORTALIZE YOUR NAME, is ſaid to have "been the language of a certain diſtinguiſh"ed general to a certain nominal abbe, "who has been repreſented, as having pi"geon holes full of conſtitutions of his own "making.

"During the memorable night of St. "Cloud, when the French council of an"cients, and council of five hundred were "adjourned to meet no more, it may be "recollected the powers of executive gov"ernment were proviſionally committed to "three perſons, ſtyled conſuls, and two of "them were the general and abbe. From "each of the councils twenty-five members "were ſelected to compoſe a commiſſion, "and aſſiſt the proviſional conſuls in pre"paring a conſtitution for France. Of "the numerous projects of conſtitutions "which were preſented by the abbe, no "part was finally adopted, except the plan "of a dumb legiſlature.—This the general "inſtantly ſeized, exclaiming to the abbe, "THAT DUMB LEGISLATURE WILL IMMOR"TALIZE YOUR NAME. It was determined "to have a CORPSE LEGISLATIVE, that "ſhould vote, but not debate.

"It was ſcarcely expected that any "thing like this would ſoon take place in "our own country. But it is the preroga"tive of great geniuſes, when in ſimilar "circumſtances, to arrive at the ſame great "reſults, though with ſome difference in "the proceſs. Nor can I forbear offering "my tribute of admiration for the genius, "who has projected a mode of proceeding "among us, that ſo nearly rivals the plan, "adopted in France. I know not to "whom is due the honor of this luminous "diſcovery. Permit me, however, to aſ"cribe to him all merited glory for the "force of the argument, SILENCE, relied "on by the gentlemen in oppoſition to the "propoſed reſolution."

Here then is the novel appearance of the majority of the national government convinced of their own ſtrength, and reſolved to carry every meaſure by the unanſwerable argument of ſilence. In this ſeſſion of congreſs, EMPHATICALLY CALLED THE DUMB LEGISLATURE, the diſcuſſion of the merit of any queſtion was not permitted; but every reſolution was approved or rejected, according to ſome ſecret determination of the ſovereign will of theſe ſovereign repreſentatives of the people. The only ſolution of their conduct is, that they were afraid their popularity would ſuffer by a free diſcuſſion of meaſures, or that their arguments would not compare with the powerful eloquence of federaliſm. Indeed theſe cauſes might unitedly operate; for we have ſeen the partizans of the preſent powers aſſume the moſt contradictory poſitions for the juſtification of their conduct, and diſtinguiſh themſelves for a weakneſs and want of judgment, which would not honor the meaneſt capacity.

This mode of buſineſs, contemptible in itſelf, was uſed as a kind of cloak for the concealment of the moſt unjuſtifiable and oppreſſive conduct, the denial of information. On January 25th, 1802, there was called up the following reſolution, which had been previouſſly laid on the table of the ſpeaker, "Reſolved, that the ſecretary of the treaſury be required to lay before this houſe, an account in detail of the expences incurred in the collection of the internal revenues of the United States; diſtinguiſhing where the ſame may be practicable, the expences attending the collection in each branch of the ſaid revenue, and alſo an eſtimate of reduction of ſaid expences, which may be conveniently made." After it was found impoſſible, by obſervations made to the reſolution, to force the majority from their tenacious ſilence, and it was apprehended that the reſolution would ſuffer the fate of one which had been previouſly and ſilently rejected, Mr. Bayard remarked, "I thank God, if we have not the advantage of hearing gentlemen on the other ſide expreſs their opinions, we have ſtill the liberty of expreſſing our own ſentiments. Not knowing how long we may have that liberty, I will now ſtate further my opinion on the ſubject before the houſe."

"When information has been called for heretofore, has it ever been denied? Have gentlemen a precedent for their conduct? Is there an inſtance at any epoch, when the ſtrength of a ſilent vote oppoſed information that was wanted? Will this information thwart the favorite views of ſome? Are gentlemen afraid of information, leſt they could not carry a favorite project, when it ſhould appear to be oppoſed to the public benefit? Are they afraid to let information come here, leſt it ſhould go out to the people?" This reaſoning, however, could not influence their determination — All the minority could obtain, was, that one of the majority condeſcended to aſk the clerk to read an extract from a report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, by which it appeared the aggregate expence of collecting the internal revenue amounted to about 20 per cent. The information required by the reſolution, which ſhould diſcriminate the expence of collecting the different branches of this revenue was not to be granted. The enquiry might have prevented the accompliſhment of a favorite meaſure, the repeal of the internal taxes, by ſhowing that it would eſſentially injure rather than promote the public ſervice.

Here is the firſt inſtance of the exerciſe of inſolent power, and the denial of information requiſite to form a correct judgment on national concerns. But it was not long to remain alone. It leads to others, one of which we ſhall notice agreeably to the plan we adopted, of bringing together actions of the ſame deſcription, though they might be performed at different times. In January, 1803, a reſolution was moved requeſting the preſident to lay before congreſs ſuch information reſpecting the ceſſion of Louiſiana by Spain to France, as in his opinion he ſhould judge expedient. The majority, however, would not permit the executive to give the information required, and conſequently rejected the reſolution.—The ceſſion of this province, whoſe ſituation is ſuch as will enable any foreign poſſeſſion to become a dangerous enemy to the peace and riſing power of the United States, was an object of ſo little conſequence in the opinion of the majority, that they would not ſuffer the leiſure of their beloved preſident to be diſturbed for a moment, by a requeſt for the particulars relative to its transfer, which he might condeſcend to give. If this be not a reaſon for their conduct, we may perhaps find one in the language of Mr. S. Smith on the occaſion. He ſays, "I and my friends have taken great pains to get the power out of the hands of that gentleman," referring to Mr. Rutledge, "and his friends, and to veſt it in our own hands; and he can hardly ſuppoſe after all this that we will ſuffer gentlemen to direct our affairs in a different courſe from that we wiſh them to take."

We have made large extracts from the proceedings of congreſs, the better to illuſtrate the ſpirit and views of the members of the government. They are without talents ſufficient to procure reſpect for the nation abroad, or a deſire to conciliate, and unite different opinions at home. Their meaſures are directed to the perpetuation of their own power even with the ſacrafice of the intereſt of the ſtate. Mean and contracted party views are the principal features in their political character. Their conduct preſents a ſtriking example, of what ſelfiſhneſs, deſtitute of principle, will attempt to effect. The people have only to compare their preſent actions with their former profeſſions to perceive an irreconcileable oppoſition, and be convinced, that they are demagogues, like all others, tyrants in power, undeſerving of the continuation of national favor. HUME.

Oliveira Fenandes & Co.
Of Norfolk & Madeira,
Have just received, per the JULIANA, Capt. WILBUR, an additional ſupply of 6 years old
BRAZIL WINE.

THEY offer the following proſpects to ſuch purchaſers as may favor them with orders to furniſh WINE, *on board veſſels at Madeira*, free of all expences *there*, of a ſuperior quality and cheaper than any imported, at the undetermined rates and conditions—viz:

Brazil Wine, 6 years old,		£50 ſterling p. pipe.
Do.	5 & 4 yrs. old,	£44
London P.	3 years old,	£40
Do.	laſt vintage,	£36
Do.	London market,	£30
Do.	Eaſt-India do.	£28
Do.	New-York do.	£26
Madeira,		according to age.

—*On the following credits*—

10 Pipes, or under,	2 months.
20 do.	4 do.
50 do.	9 do.
Any quantity above 50 Pipes,	12 do.

To be Payable here or in London.
Norfolk, September 11th, 1804. 3t.

At a Board of Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thurſday the 13th of September, 1804,

"RESOLVED, That the operations of "the Bank commence on Monday the 8th of October.

"RESOLVED, That any perſon producing and depoſiting at the Bank, ſcrip of commiſſioners' receipts "for any number of ſhares regularly endorſed or aſſigned, ſhall be entitled to receive one in his, her or their "own name or names, in a form ſimilar to that uſed by "the commiſſioners at Richmond, ſtating therein the "whole number of ſhares to which he, ſhe or they may "be entitled, and the ſum paid thereon."

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.
&c.

To be ſold, to the highheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Monday the 8th Oct. next,
MY LOT,

IN the town of Columbia, on which is a two ſtory dwelling houſe, at preſent occupied by Dr. Nott; a ſtore-houſe, occupied by David Johnſton & Co. with ſtable and garden—the whole in good repair and pleaſantly ſituated. One third of the purchaſe money will be required on making a deed to the premiſes; the other two thirds at two equal annual payments. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer, with a deed of truſt on the property, to inſure punctual payment—Poſſeſſion may be had on the day of ſale.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

Louiſa, Sept. 10th, 1804. 5t

N. B. Any perſon wiſhing to treat for the above property before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to Mitchell & Gardner of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Louiſa county. T. M.

TEN TON OF
NEW-YORK IRON
FOR SALE.
W. L. WIGHT.
September 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to the ſubſcriber, by Bartlett Still, to ſecure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with intereſt thereon from the 29th June, 1802, will be expoſed to ſale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of Wedneſday the 3d of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the ſaid city, denoted and known in the ſurvey made by William G. Paine, for William Du-Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty will be made to the purchaſer, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.
Richmond, September 10, 1804. 3w

Cologne Mill Stones.
The Subſcribers have for ſale, a few pair of
COLOGNE MILL STONES.
MACMURDO & FISHER.
September 10th, 1804. 2w.

Advertiſement.

To be ſold, on the firſt day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premiſes, on 12 months credit,

The GLEBE LAND,

LYING in York county, (York Hampton Pariſh) containing by eſtimation 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. This is a moſt deſirable ſituation, having an extenſive view of York river, and lies immediately in the forks of King's and Filgate's creeks. The improvements on the ſame are, an old faſhion'd brick dwelling houſe, which with a ſmall exp nce may be put in good repair, and a ſmall barn, lately built. Poſſeſſion to be had the firſt day of January, 1805; the purchaſer to enter into bond on the day of ſale, with good and approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid to

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR
for York County.
York County, Sept. 8th, 1804.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He ſays his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the repreſentatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madiſon county. He ſays Mr. Craven, in a ſpeculating trip to the Jerſies about 16 years ago, died there of the ſmall pox. It was at this time that he eloped from his maſter's ſervice, and has been traveling about in this ſtate and Maryland ever ſince, in the ſeveral occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and shoemaker—in the two laſt he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two ſons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further ſays, that his maſter was intimately acquainted with Maj M'Dowell, a magiſtrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The repreſentatives of Craven are requeſted to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.
Richmond, June 20, 1804. 1aw4w.

Robert Gordon & Co.

HAVE juſt received by the Juliana from Madeira, and offer FOR SALE, 28 pipes, 25 hogſheads and 56 qr. caſks of

MADEIRA WINE,

of the quality uſually denominated BRAZIL.—It comes more particularly recommended, and coſts higher than any they have heretofore received.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,
A few Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks of
Red Port & Dry Liſbon Wines,

Fine Old St. Eſtiphe and Leoville CLARET—a few pipes and hhds. of excellent FRENCH BRANDY—Antigua and Jamaica RUM—an aſſortment of Bolting Cloths—Copper in ſheets, breaſts and bottoms, fit for ſmall ſtills—a few boxes of common and X Tin—Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, White Lead and Spaniſh brown; Spaniſh Wool Superfine Cloths and Caſſimeres, of a very fine quality; 4-4 Iriſh Linen, from 2s. to 5s6 per yard ſterling coſt; Laced Cambric, Colonade, Jaconet, Glazed Plain and Fancy Cambric Muſlins; Calicoes & Chintz; French Cambrics & Lace, part very fine; Men's & Women's black and lead coloured Silk Stockings; Ancle Socks; Cotton and Thread Stockings; Florentines, Moleſkin, Peelongs and Luſtrings; 5-4 Plaid and Striped Italian Silks; Bombazetts, Waldoboro and Durants; Hardware and Cutlery, nearly every deſcription; Nails, Spades, Smiths' Bellows and Anvils; Plated Tea Urns, Tea-pots, Candleſticks and Branches; Elegant Epergnes, Bowls, and other Cut Glaſs Ware.

Richmond, 29th Aug. 1804. 2ſ.&30aw4w

United States, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May term, 1804.

James Hopkirk, ſurviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Company, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Chriſtopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayſon and Cuthbe Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceaſed, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants.

In Chancery.

On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, It is Ordered, That one of the commiſſioners of this court do examine, ſtate and ſettle, all matters and accounts between the plaintiff and the defendant Chriſtopher McConnico in this cauſe, ſtating ſuch matters ſpecially that either party may require or he think fit.

A Copy—Teſte,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Commiſſioner's-Office, Richmond, Aug. 7, 1804.

THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice, that I have appointed Friday the 9th day of November next for carrying into effect the within decretal order; upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and ſettlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.
1aw6w

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

A LOST SON.

A mother and a widow, in purſuit of a loſt ſon, humbly requeſts the printers in the United States to publiſh that CHARLES BROWN, *thirteen years of age, who left York, in Upper Canada, on the 13th April laſt, to croſs the Lake in a bark canoe, in company with Benjamin, by trade a baker, he living, and will ſend to the office of the Albany Centinel, he may hear of his mother and ſomething more to his advantage.*

Albany, Auguſt 23.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, SEPT. 10.—Our files of London papers by the Packet, Capt. Trott, are to the 25th July, seven days later than those received by previous arrivals. Their contents are, however, as usual, barren of any other events than those which relate to the internal movements of the several powers of Europe.

In FRANCE, the principal employ of the government, and the chief object of the people, appears to be solely directed to one point, the full and unqualified consolidation and acquiescence of all power, in the hands of Bonaparte.

In *England* we observe nothing particularly interesting. The complete restoration of the King's health, & the increasing popularity of Mr. Pitt's administration, warrant the speedy expectation of some new & efficient measures in the British Cabinet. This opinion may be considered as deriving some strength from the positive denial of Russia and Sweden to acknowledge the new Emperor of France.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

ROYALTY.

PARIS, JULY 8.—His Majesty the Emperor, being prevented, by his absence from Paris, from receiving in succession the credentials of the Ambassadors and Ministers who are accredited to his court, gave to each of them a private audience on Sunday the 19th, at the Palace of the Thuilleries. At ten in the morning the Cardinal Caprara, Legate of his Holiness, was presented to his Majesty the Emperor. After divine service he was presented to her Majesty the Empress. After the grand parade, Admiral Gravina, ambassador from his Catholic Majesty, was presented to the Emperor and Empress; and after him Mr. Schimmelpenninck, ambassador from the Batavian Republic; and the Representatives of all the other States of Europe which are in amity with France, with the exception of Austria, Russia, Sweden and Portugal. The ambassadors were conducted to the Palace in the carriage of the Emperor. The Ministers came in their own carriages. Both one and the other were received with the different honors due to their rank. The Emperor being seated upon his Throne, with the Imperial crown and sceptre upon a cushion by the side of the throne. The Emperor was dressed in full Imperial robes of the most briliant embroidery.—The same etiquette was observed as at the first presentation at the Courts of Vienna, and St. Petersburgh, after the accession of a new Sovereign to the throne.

Cardinal Fesch, General Duroc, Talleyrand, Berthier, Caulaincourt, and Segur, one of the Counsellors of State, have been named principal officers of the Palace of the Emperor. M. Fleurieu is appointed steward of the Emperor's household; M. Remusat, First Chamberlain; M. M. Salmatoris, and Cramayel, Masters of the Ceremonies, and to introduce the Ambassadors; M. Corvisart, First Physician; M. Portalis, Counsellor of State, is named Minister to regulate the public worship; the Senator Fouche is named Minister of the Police; M. M. Miot, and Pelet de la Losere, are the two new Counsellors of State attached to the General Office of Police.

The Minister of Police is re-established with the same attributes that he had before his office was united with that of the administration of Justice.

M. Fontanes, President of the Legislative Body, is appointed commandant of the Legion of Honour.

JULY 11.—Saturday next being the 14th of July, the principal theatres will exhibit their spectacles gratis.

The following day, at six in the morning, the festival will be announced by a salute of 30 pieces of cannon.

At ten o'clock, the troops will file off for the Place du Carousel, and will hedge up to the lava sides.

French Nobility.

At noon his Majesty the Emperor will proceed on horseback at the Hotel des Invalides. He will hear mass there, and while the Gospel is reading, all the members of the Legion of Honour, who are at Paris, will take the oath.

The decorations of the Legion of Honour, *(the new French Nobility)* will consist of a star, with five double rays; the centre surrounded with oak and laurel, will display the head of the emperor, with this legend—"*Napoleon, Emperor of the French.*" On the other side the French Eagle holding the thunder, with the legend, "*Honneur et Patrie.*"—The decorations will be ornamented with white; in gold for the Grand Officers, and in silver for the Legionaries. It is to be worn at the button-hole, tied to a red and white ribbon. It is always to be worn. The Emperor may wear either of the two stars. Arms are to be presented before the Grand Officers. The decoration is to be received at the same time with the diploma. When it is sent to any Military Officer on duty, it is to be presented in the Emperor's name before the corps.

The seal is to represent on one side a spread eagle on an azure field. Above and below the escutcheon is to be the decoration of the Legion of Honour. The escutcheon to be surmounted with an Imperial crown, in a drapery; the hand of justice and the sceptre placed under the escutcheon and in the drapery. The other side will represent the Emperor sitting on his throne, cloathed with the Imperial robes, with this inscription, "*Napoleon, Emperor of the French.*"

The Corronation.

An Imperial decree has just been issued: of which the following are articles:—

ART. 1. The taking of the oath, and the Coronation of the Emperor, shall take place on the 18th Brumare next, (Nov. 9)

3. The solemnity will take place in the presence of the Empress, the Princes, the Princesses, High Dignatories, and all the Public Functionaries, described by the Senatus Consultum, in the Chapel of the Invalides.

3. After the solemnity, his Majesty the Emperor, will proceed to the Champ de Mars.

☞ Then follow the articles respecting the deputations which are to assemble from every part of the Empire; and the disposition for their taking the oaths of allegiances—the bestowments of flags, &c.

General Augereau is still here, and till he repairs to his post, the expedition of which he has the command cannot sail: he will, however, very soon go to Brest.

It is remarked that Admiral Truguet, who formerly commanded the fleet at Brest, is the only one of all the Commanding Officers who has not voted for the assumption of the Imperial Dignity.

Moreau, the day before his departure, signed a legal instrument, by which he empowers his wife and his mother in-law, jointly, or in case of the absence of the former, the latter alone, to sell his estates in France.

The fruitful subject of Invasion.

LONDON, JULY 16—25.

We are assured, that Gen. Angereau had, on the 28th ult. two long conferences with Bonaparte, previous to his departure for Brest. At the last, Talleyrand, Berthier, and a few Senators and Ministers of State, most in the confidence of the Corsican, were present. Angereau is said to have pledged himself for the success of the landing in this country, provided the plan which he has himself projected for effecting the enterprise, be adopted without any change or alteration, and Bonaparte is stated to have acquiesced in the condition.

We are again threatened with the speedy sailing of the Brest fleet, which is stated to be completely ready for sea. The troops in that quarter, destined to embark, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness; and the Commander in Chief, Augereau, was shortly expected from Paris.

Some military movements which have been suddenly ordered by Government corrobate the statement we gave yesterday, that a serious attempt is expected to be made immediately by the enemy. Mr. Addington too, in the House of Commons last night, seemed to consider the peril as impending.

Government seems fully impressed with the opinion that the moment draws near when the enemy will hazard the experiment of invasion. The greatest activity prevails in all our principal ports of defence, and troops are in constant movement.—The brigade of guards at Colchester, and in that quarter, was this morning to pass the Thames at Graves, and we understand that an encampment of 20,000 men will be immediately formed at Coxheath, in order to be ready to defend the southern coast, or to embark for Ireland, as the exigency of affairs may require.

Hostile indications on the Continent.

LONDON, JULY 16—25.

Undoubted intelligence is said to have reached our government, that upon receiving the note respecting the Duke, D'Enghien, from the Russian Ministers Bonaparte, in a climax of rage, wrote a note with his own hand to the Emperor of Russia in the most vindictive stile. This was instantly dispatched; but after several hours remonstrance from Talleyrand, another courier was dispatched to stop the delivery of this *philippic*. The messengers reached Petersburg on the same day, but the flaming note arriving first had been delivered. The Emperor of Russia has ordered copies of it to be sent to every Court in Europe, and it is said to be of a most *unique* description.

The most likely circumstance to accelerate a rupture between Russia and France is the formal protection, which we understand by accounts from Warsaw, of the 5th instant, the Emperor Alexander has recently given to Louis XVIII. A Russian Nobleman is stated to have arrived in that city with a letter written by the Emperor himself addressed to Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, and inviting that Prince to fix his residence at Mittau, or in any other place in the Russian Empire, where all the honours due to his rank, virtues, and misfortune, shall be paid to him. At the desire of the Emperor of Russia, Louis XVIII. has made known to all his faithful subjects, dispersed and persecuted in different Continental States, that they have a point to rally round in the Russian Empire, where they will be protected, employed and succoured. According to the same accounts, two new corps of Emigrants are to be established, and taken into the Russian service, called "The Royal Legion of Honour," and "Legion of D'Enghien." The former report says, is to be under the immediate command of Louis XVIII. his royal brother, and nephews. The command of the latter will be offered to the Prince De Conde and Duke of Bourbon. Should a rupture take place between Russia and France, these Legions are to form the advanced guard of the Russian Army where the Royal Standard of France, the *Oristame*, will be erected, which all royal Frenchman, who can escape the degrading tyranny of the Corsican Adventurer, are ordered to join.

A report was generally circulated yesterday evening in the city, that a courier had arrived from St. Petersburgh, with dispatches for our Government, announcing that the Emperor of Russia had declared war against France. In addition to the insolent expressions made use of by Bonaparte, in his answer to the Russian ramonstrance, it is reported he said "it was strange that the Emperor of Russia who was surrounded by the unpunished murderers of his father, should dare charge him with the murder of the Duke D'Enghien." All this, however, we give merely as report.

From French Papers.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

Decree for taking the oath, and the coronation of the Emperor, and the other accessary ceremonies.

Palace of St. Cloud, 21 Messidor, An. 12.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions of the empire, emperor of the French, having taken the advice of his privy council, decrees:

FIRST SECTION.

The taking of the oath, and the coronation.

Art. 1. The taking of the oath and the coronation of the emperor shall take place on the 18th Brumaire next (Nov. 9.)

2. A proclamation shall announce this solemnity to the whole empire, and shall summon those who are to assist at it, specified in the senatus consultum of the 28th of last Floreal, to appear at Paris before the 10th Brumaire.

3. Particulars letters shall also be addressed to them on the part of his majesty.

4. The public functionaries who are summoned, shall make known their arrival to the principal master of the ceremonies, who will indicate the place appointed for them at the ceremony.

5. The solemnity of taking the oath, and the coronation, will take place in presence of the empress, the princess, princesses, high dignitaries, and all the public functionaries described by the senatus consultum of the 28th Floreal, in the chapel of the invalids.

SECOND SECTION.

Of the ceremony which will take place in the Champ de Mars.

6. After the solemnity of the taking the oath and the coronation, his majesty the emperor will proceed to the Champ de Mars.

7. The national guards of every department of the empire will send to Paris a detachment of 16 men, with colors for each detachment, one half of which shall be fuzileers or grenadiers, one fourth non commissioned officers.

8. Maritime departments, squadrons, flotillas, and armed vessels of the empire, shall send 50 detachments of 10 men, with a flag to each detachment.

9. Every corps of horse, of all the different descriptions throughout the army, shall send a deputation of 16 men, the half of which shall be grenadiers, fuzileers, soldiers, dragoons, light horse, one fourth officers, and one fourth non-commissioned officers, with the colors, standard or guidon.

10. The preceding article is applicable to the regiment of marine artillery.

11. The engineers shall send three deputations of 16 men each.

12. The twenty-six legions of the gens d'arms shall each send a deputation of 4 men and a guidon.

13. The invalids of the hotel at Paris, and those of Louvain and Avignon, shall send 3 deputations, whose composition shall be regulated according to the instruction of the war minister.

14. All these deputations shall successively take the oath of fidelity and obedience to his majesty the emperor.

15. The deputations of the national guards, those of the maratime circles, and such of the corps who have colors, guidons or standards, shall afterwards receive from his majesty, for their departments or regiments, a pair of colors for each detachment of marine, and a guidon or standard for each battalion or squadron.

The colors of the departments shall remain in the most conspicuous place of the hotel of the prefectory, under the guard already settled for the prefects. They shall never be taken from thence but by an officer named by the emperor; and shall be unfurled and shewn to the people on all solemn occasions.

17. The flags shall be distributed among the maratime circles, and deposited at the marine hotel, under a guard of honor, in the principal place of the seven circles, in which Antwerp is comprised, in order to be given to the squadrons, naval armies, flotillas, or other armaments and expeditions, according to the orders of the emperor.

On their return, these flags shall be carried to the marine hotel, where they will be kept in the council chamber, for some succeeding expedition.

18. The colors, standards and guidons of the corps, shall be returned to each battalion or squadron. Those who, by the events of war, shall lose them, shall not receive others of the same kind, but by a direct order from his majesty, after it has been proved that they were not lost by any fault of the regiment. Those who shall lose them from their own fault, shall not receive any others from the emperor.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

OSTEND, July 1.

Yesterday, about six in the morning, we witnessed a most deplorable event. The lighter *(ponton)* of this city, for the passage of troops &c. sunk with two hundred soldiers upon it, very few of whom have been saved.

LONDON, July 24.

BOLOGNE FLOTILLA

Accounts received here to-day which may be depended on, that in the gale of wind last week, 20 of the French gun-boats and brigs which were caught out in the gales were driven on shore and dashed to pieces; and there is no doubt but many lives were lost, several of their boats upset bottom upwards at once, and most of the men in them had very little chance of escaping. Report says that upwards of two hundred were drowned.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Admiral Louis, commanding the squadron off Boulogne, stating that on Friday the enemy's flotilla came out of harbour in an hostile and menacing array.—Our squadron immediately stood towards them, and by a fortunate breeze of wind springing up, was enabled to bring them to with considerable effect. This soon threw them into confusion; and in that state they endeavoured with great precipitation to regain the harbour, which, from the disorder in which they appeared, very few were enabled to effect. The rest lay in a confused manner at the mouth of the harbour under cover of their own guns, but exposed to galling fire from our squadron, that did them considerable damage and sunk several of them.

Private accounts from Hamburg, in the veracity of which we can rely, mention that one of the members of the military Commission, which sentenced the Duke d'Enghein, was lately found murdered in the wood of Boulogne. There was a label affixed to his coat, signifying that all his colleagues in that horrible crime should share the same fate.

Russia means to make another representation upon the subject of the duke of Enghien, and if she receives no satisfactory answer (and what satisfactory answer can she receive?) her charge d'Affairs will leave Paris.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, July 7.

GRAY & MYERS.

This cause is of considerable importance to the gentlemen at Lloyd's. The action was brought for £100 insured by the defendant on American ashes on board the ship Ocean, from New-York to Liverpool. In attempting to enter the dock at the latter port, she went down, in consequence of which, all the ashes on board were damaged.

The ship arrived at the mouth of the harbor of Liverpool on the 19th of September, but the voyage was not performed until she came into port: a pilot was put on board to conduct her in: but he was of opinion there was not water enough to conduct her in with safety, on the 19th, and the tide was then diminishing each tide. The captain and first mate went on shore the next day, leaving the ship to his care. On the following day he received written directions from the captain to dock the vessel: and he accordingly slipped the cables. As he passed the Pier he saw the captain, who ordered him to shoot the ship into dock, although he (the pilot) well knew there was not sufficient depth of water for that purpose. On his attempting to bring her into dock, she took ground, and, notwithstanding every assistance, sunk. The question in the case, was, whether the right of action by the proprietor of the goods was against the assurers or the owners of the vessel?

Messrs. Erskine and Wood said, that the underwriters were liable in all cases of accidents of this kind, where there was not gross neglect and improvidence in the captain: and that no such neglect existed here. The ship drew 16 1-2 feet of water: there was a sufficiency in the dock-gates within ten inches: the tide tables stated there was sufficient; but from the situation of the wind, the quantity was beneath the ordinary standard.

Messrs. Gibbs and Littledale contended, that there was such gross neglect, and they produced in evidence, James Marsh, the pilot, who would not attempt to dock the ship without orders from the captain in writing. The captain ventured to give the order in the form required, and the consequence was what has been stated.

Lord Ellenborough said, that the underwriters were not liable for instances of gross misconduct in the master, excepting in the case of baratry, where the crew ran away with the ship. It was gross misconduct in the captain to act directly contrary to the opinion of the pilot, and it would be extremely dangerous to admit experiments of this kind to be tried at the risque of the assurers. By the verdict, the proprietors of the goods will not lose their remedy against the owners of the vessel.—Verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Erskine, as counsel for the plaintiff, then said, it was necessary to try this cause preparatory to the bringing of an action against the ship owners.

Miscellaneous paragraphs.

Although boasts are held out the reciprocal esteem and friendship which actuate the Grand Seignior and Emperor of the French in consequence of the intelligence brought from Constantinople, by the Sieur Jaubert, it cannot be concealed, that the fluence of Russia is paramount to that of France in the councils of the Ottoman Porte.

We have received intelligence from France as late as the 12th, and by Dutch papers as late as the 18th. Several Ambassadors and Ministers from the powers in complete subjection to France have delivered in their new credentials, and acknowledged the Emperor in the name of their respective Courts. We scarcely need mention that these Courts are Spain, Holland, Naples, Prussia, Denmark, and some of the petty states of Germany; but Austria, Russia, Sweeden, and Portugal, have as yet sent no delegates of submission.

The Elector of Baden's declaration relative to the violation of his neutrality, in the arrest of the Duke D'Enghein, was taken into consideration by the diet of Ratisbon on the 2d inst. It is expected, no way calculated to give umbrage to the New Emperor, and the Ministers of Austria and Prussia have acted conformably to its spirit. The declaration is submitted *ad referendum*, and will, perhaps, never again be heard of.

The Emperor of Morocco is preparing an Embassy to congratulate his brother Emperor, Bonaparte, on his assuming his new title. The Moorish Ambassador carries several fine Arabian horses, to present to Bonaparte, also two very large ostriches, which it is supposed will be highly acceptable, as they can *swallow every thing* that is presented to them.

A letter from Dublin of the 10th says, "The situation of this country grows every hour more critical. From various accounts received this day from various adjacent counties, a spirit of insurrection appears to be pretty general among the lower order. It is confidently reported that they are sworn to rise the moment they receive an account of the enemy being at sea. Several pieces of gold bearing the image of Bonaparte, have been distributed in the County of Waxford, by persons lately arrived from the continent.

In France as well as every where else upon the Continent this years harvest promises to be very abundant. Both bread, meat and wine, have therefore been lower in price, and are expected to be lower still.

The Prince of Orange has at length succeeded in obtaining the final settlement of the indemnification, which is understood to be paid off by instalments.

Mr. Merry is said to have received from the Government of the United States a formal and full disavowal of the offensive words made use of by Mr. Livingston against the British Nation in his letter to Talleyrand upon the Correspondence imputed to Mr. Drake. We should suppose that this disavowal will be followed by the recal of Mr. Livingston—a circumstance that will give great satisfaction to every man in the kingdom, except, perhaps the persons by whom Mr. Livingston was entertained in this country with such purposed and indecent parade.

Parliament, we understand, will be prorogued on Tuesday se'nnight. It is certainly his Majesty's intention to go in person to the House of Peers.

To be sold, to the highest bidder,

on the second Monday of October next, before James city court-house,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING about 320 acres, situated at the head of Queen's Creek, and adjoining the Palace Lands. The soil is deemed very good, and its situation excellently adapted for raising stock. There is on it a large barn, out of repair, and also a quarter, with brick chimnies, which might be easily repaired. The orchard with care might yield 15 or 20 hhds. of cyder, annually. The payment will be made easy, if properly secured.

JOHN BRACKEN,
Attorney in fact for HANNAH DREW.

Sept. 19th, 1804. 3w.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1804.

DEATHS!

DIED,—in this city, on Thursday night last, after a short indisposition of nine days, Mr. CHRISTOPHER L. SMITH.

——, in Goochland county, on the 15th instant, Mr. JOSIAH HATCHER, in the 26th year of his age.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. II.)

MR. DAVIS,

The first sentence in the Maryland letter that Candidus has thought property to notice is as follows: "A new bank is about to be established at Annapolis with a capital of $1,500,000, and another to be set up on the 5th of next month, under the auspices of a number of federal gentlemen, at Alexandria, with a capital of $500,000. These banks are avowedly erected in opposition to your bank in Virginia." The substance of his animadversions is, 1st. "That the northern people view with alarm every public measure that has a tendency to *elevate the people of Virginia to the rank of rational beings.*" 2dly. "That the prejudices of Virginia *against commercial* men and commercial institutions, have made her merchants retailers to northern importers." 3dly. "That the circulating medium is too small." 4thly. "That the mal-administration of justice has occasioned a species of barter between retailer and consumer, which gives the northern importer a control over the produce of the state by means of his control over the retailer." 5thly. "That no substantial change can take place till Virginia supports a system of banking and patronage to merchants." 6thly. "That Virginia can support a bank as well as Alexandria or Annapolis."

Now, Sir, we beg leave to ask, whether any of these comments, except the last, has any sort of reference to the sentence upon which they are made? And whether "Cesar had his Brutus, and Charles his Cromwell," would not have been just as good a critique, "as the northern people view with alarm, every public measure that has a tendency to *elevate* the *people* of *Virginia* to the rank of rational beings?"

We congratulate the people of Virginia, however, on the prospect they now have of being "*elevated to the rank of rational beings*" by the means of their bank! This will be, indeed, a great event; for as they are *yet to be* made *rational* beings, it follows, according to the logic of Candidus, that they are at present brutes. As the bank is to occasion this wonderful metamorphosis, we agree with him perfectly, that the sooner it goes into operation the better. This argument in favor of its speedy commencement is irresistable, nor ought we to be surprised that reasoning so strong, so clear, and so inconfutable, should never have occurred to any but the "*rational being.*" Locke! hide your diminished head; resign the title you have so long borne of being the great master of human reason. It belongs not to you. It belongs to Candidus, and to Candidus only. Henceforward let Candidus be hailed the great master of human reason! and let it be added to the fables of Ovid, that this *Cadmus man of Reason* sprung up of a sudden, in the midst of a whole country of irrational beings!"

The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Comments might be passed over as irrelevant to our present purpose. But, tho' we may have occasion to glance at them, as we go along, it may not be amiss to make the following observations.

The state of Virginia is more addicted to agriculture than to commerce, and she is sure, therefore, to make the former a primary, and the latter only a secondary object. She would indeed have inverted the order of things, and been justly obnoxious to the appellation of "*irrational*," if by any *forced legislative patronage* she had ever attempted to give the latter a pre-eminence over the former. She has in some instances, gone further for the benefit of commerce, than sound policy, or the spirit of her constitution, rigidly excepted, would warrant, by the establishment of towns, where nature never intended there should be a town. This surely does not evince "her prejudices against commercial men, and commercial institutions." It proves, on the contrary, that she has done as much to favor both as she could do, consistently with her agricultural character, and more than she ought to have done, in a constitutional point of view, in giving greater privileges to commerce, in the exercise of that most important of all rights, the right of suffrage, that are enjoyed by agriculture. If all her merchants then are retailers to northern importers, (a stigma, be the hive, which they do not deserve) the fault lies not at the door of the legislature. The legislature cannot be blamed if men, without capital, will set up for merchants. The legislature cannot be blamed if the great mass of its constituents will prefer the building of barns to the building of ships, the ploughing of the land to the ploughing of the deep. Nor is it a matter of any moment, in a *federal* and national point of view, whether the people to the north are importers, and the people to the south retailers, or vice versa. In all countries there must be persons of both descriptions, and it is of no consequence to the nation whether they inhabit the north or the south side of a river, the east or the west end of a town. Commerce, and its circulating medium, "money," will, in spite of every human effort, like water, *find their own level*, and unless a separation of the states be contemplated, in which case it is wise in Candidus to foment their jealousies, and to scatter about the seeds of dissolution, this political axiom may be relied on as a full and complete answer to all his observations.

The 4th remark, so far as it complains of the inequality and delays in the administration of justice, is but too true. To this cause, to the *not subjecting of lands to the payment of debts*, to *slavery* and its consequences, laziness, luxury, extravagance and dissipation, may be fairly ascribed all the evils that Virginia labors under, and not to the want of banks, the non-patronage of merchants, &c. &c. Without an equal administration of justice, for the inequality is a greater grievance than the delays of it, what will avail her banks, what her patronage of merchants, what, in a word, any thing but a *radical remedy?*

As to the 6th and last comment, which is the only one really pertinent to the quotation, to wit, "that Virginia can *support* a bank as well as Alexandria and Annapolis," we readily admit it, provided *such support* depends upon the *borrowing* of our Virginia gentlemen, or provided the bank is applied solely to the legitimate purposes of commerce, and is not converted, as Candidus would convert it, into a *farmers bank*. But Candidus, if we understood his reasoning, denies that Virginia can support a bank as well as Alexandria or Annapolis. We will state his position, draw the fair conclusions, and leave him to extricate himself out of his own web. The object of banks, as avowed by our commentator, is, not to facilitate negociations, where there is capital, but to supply capital where it is deficient. The greater the deficiency of capital then, the greater will be the customs of the banks, but as Virginia is not so deficient in capital as Alexandria and Annapolis, it follows, *from his own premises*, that the two latter can support a bank much better than the former.

"That the two banks about to be established are avowedly in opposition to the Virginia bank," we presume is mere conjecture. This bank has been generally represented as a political engine of the democrats to accomplish the same sort of political purposes, that the bank of Pennsylvania was established to accomplish in that state. Every body north of Fredericksburg knows how well that has succeeded in its object; it was, therefore, natural enough to conjecture, seeing that the president and a majority of the directors are of a democratical cast, and seeing that some conspicuous federalists were promoters of those two banks, that they were erected in order to counteract the baneful influence of the Virginia bank.

VINDEX.

(No. III.)

MR. DAVIS,

The next quotation is—"Your choice of directors has not tended in any manner to raise its credit. Planters and farmers know very little of such institutions." It will not be expected, after what has been already said, that much notice will be taken of the rhapsody about calumniators, defamers, &c. with which our *phraseologist* has thought fit to usher in his critique on this misquoted quotation. That technical phraseology of which we have before spoken, and of which he cannot divest himself, is so visibly misapplied, in this place, that we cannot refrain from smiling at it whilst we are writing. He may indulge, however, as much as he pleases in this sort of *ranting*, provided he will observe any thing like fairness and candor. For shame! Candidus, for shame! How could you, in the very teeth of your signature, and in the very face of the world, descend to any thing so low, as the suppression of one half of a connected sentence, that you might pour forth your undeserved invectives upon the other! "Planters and farmers know very little of such institutions, *if they rely altogether on the theoretical knowledge which they acquire from books.*" This is, if we recollect, the complete sentence in the letter from Maryland, and this we take to be a truism. But Candidus simply states, "that planters and farmers know very little of such institutions;" which, as an unqualified assertion, is not true, since many planters and farmers may have had considerable experience in the banking business, in which case, they may be as good directors as merchants, provided they have the requisite knowledge of persons and their reputed circumstances, and reside in or near to the town where the bank is established. Such a planter or farmer, as is here described, may be found in Col. Carrington, who, during his supervisorship, must have acquired some practical knowledge of the banks, who lives in Richmond, and knows, probably, as much of his townsmen and their reputed circumstances as any body in it. But is there, we ask for information, for as we live at a great distance from thence, we profess ourselves to be ignorant of characters, is there any planter or farmer in the directory (Col. Carrington excepted) who falls under this description? As to their integrity and virtue, the Maryland writer has never called them in question, and it is not very decorous in Candidus, or much to his credit, to insinuate that he has done so. He makes a general observation, without any personal application, and to this observation Candidus himself assents *directly*, by saying "that the election was not altogether satisfactory to him"; and *indirectly* by complaining, that the "banking system and merchants (linking them together) are not sufficiently patronised by the public." The circumstances which led to the choice of planters and farmers as directors, which circumstances he has detailed, *by way of apology*, and to which we request our readers particularly to advert, prove his consciousness of the impropriety of that choice; since, from his own confession, but for these circumstances, a different would have been and ought to have been made. In short, the sum and substance of the Maryland letter, so far as we have considered it, is confirmed by Candidus, in the strongest manner, by the following *fair* quotation from his third number. He says, "That there will be another election of directors on the first of January next; that five of those who are now directors must be excluded, and others will be elected in their places; that there are *only five* who can come under the denomination of planters and farmers; that the directors *may* be chosen by the *stockholders*; that the bank will not by that time be in full operation; that the legislature will meet in December; and that *all parties* seem to agree, that the power of voting for directors, which is given by the charter to the treasurer, is not only *inconsistent with the principles of banking*, but imposes upon him new and important duties without compensation: And it is also known, that some of the most *influential* stockholders, whose *political* opinions will have weight with the legislature, have recommended just and reasonable alterations in the law. When all these events take place, and when the *just and reasonable alterations in the law are made*, then the objections of the Maryland writer will cease; but, till then, they will remain in full force. VINDEX.

(*To be continued.*)

FROM BELL's MESSENGER (JULY 1, 1804.)

Bonaparte acknowledged by the Continental Powers.

It is necessary that we should now revert to the situation of France. Within the few last months the most eventful drama has been acted in this country, and the scenes and wonders of the revolution has been surpassed both in effect and novelty by this latter exhibition, in which the tragic, the ludicrous, and the grave, have equally taken their turn on the stage.

The sudden rise of a demagogue to tyrannize for a day, and be displaced on the next by the boldness of a rival or the caprice of a people, are the common changes of a republic; they scarcely excite the sensibility of the softest breast, or the curiosity of the dullest mind: but the present elevation of Bonaparte, the seeming security with which he holds it, and the disposition to acknowledge him, so general and unaccountable among the continental Princes—all these are events which mock prediction, defy calculation, and leave to mankind nothing but silent amazement, and hearts at once repining and oppressed by the strange vicissitudes of affairs.

It is peculiar to this man to turn every thing to his advantage. He has become popular by an act which would have rendered others only contemptible, and has been elevated to the purple by a conspiracy against his life.—He has been, in a word, through all the events of his life, one of those characters which would persuade a weak mind of the existence of destiny, and further confirm a pious one in the belief of a particular providence: contrary causes become, in him and his fortunes, subservient and to the same end, and, in despite of the course of nature, he is only accelerated in his progress of glory by obstacles which, according to that course, should retard or overthrow him.

For some end or another, it is the will of Heaven that he should reach his present dignity; when that end is accomplished, we may expect its particular justice against himself. It is only in the ordinary course of history, that the instruments of wrath, and scourge of a nation or a world, has in turn experienced the same vengeance: after having answered its purpose, and kindled the conflagration of ruin, the torch has been thrown to the dust, either to be trodden under foot, or to perish by a fate as mean as its former period was glorious.

But we cannot see without regret that the pride of all the old powers of *Europe* should submit to a voluntary homage of this new emperor. Each seems eager to outstrip the other in the offer of the tribute of acknowledgment. We cannot but remark the æra of history when the addition of a new title, or the assumption of a new rank, would have produced a general war, and congress would have met after congress before such submission would have been yielded. Nor was this firmness any thing else but sound wisdom. In political logic, from their influence on the judgment of men, words are things.

In the present slavish subjection of the continent, there only remains one hope—that such acknowledgment is rather prudent than voluntary; that it is the effect rather of fear than sincerity.

We do not wish to be understood as justifying any war on the ground of compelling new regulations in the internal state of France; but we cannot but think that this emulation of flattery, and eagerness of acknowledgement has an aspect nowise favorable to the cause of England. Any personal aggrandizement of Bonaparte, so long as he continued to wield the resources of the Kingdom, was of little consequence, but as this private ambition is connected with the public hope of extending the empire of France, and mortifying the pride and abridging the power of Great Britain, it would have been well for us if the continent had been a little more backward.

However, in the shifting vicissitude of affairs, if we may be allowed to revert back to ourselves, we must be flattered to think that we have gradually prepared our readers for these events as they have happened, and that we have felt more mortification than surprize in these strange occurrences.—By referring to some of our later essays, our readers will see the conduct of Russia and the other continental powers considered with respect to the affairs of France, and, in those remarks, they will find the facts of the present day. This consistence we should not much insist upon, as the prediction of misfortune is no very agreeable quality, and the "Prophet of Evil," among the ancient, had not the best of all possible reputation.

FROM THE LUZERNE FEDERALIST.

Strange, if true!—An old gentleman of venerable appearance passed through this county a few days since, and gave to a number of our citizens the following information:

That he was from the neighborhood of the Cayuga [illegible], and just as he started on his journey, he saw a man who informed him that two men were fishing on the lake when they beheld at a little distance, a monster in the form of a snake, rise out of the lake, and stretch himself on the bosom of the water. That his appearance was

——"Fierce as ten Furies
Terrible as Hell!"

that the fishermen with more than ordinary courage ventured near enough to reach him with a rifle ball, and both firing at once, fortunately dispatched him.

The people of the neighborhood were immediately called together, and the *Aquatic Mammoth* drawn in triumph to the shore.

On an admeasurement it was found to be 120 feet 4 1 2 inches in length, and his size was proportionably great.—From his head projected a horn of considerable length. The old gentleman added that in going into Oswego he met three of the inhabitants going out to see the extraordinary creature, and that the skin was to be preserved for Mr. Peale's Museum.

There is an Indian tradition that a monster of the kind described long inhabited the lake, and they believe it still continues there; they had an idea that it was an evil spirit, and as such they worshipped it.

COMMERCIAL.

We are indebted to a respectable merchant, and an obliging friend, for a copy of the following regulations, relative to the Tea Trade. They were communicated by Messrs Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, to Sir Francis Baring & Co. London, and by the latter transmitted to their correspondents in this city. No doubt, therefore, can be entertained of the correctness of the statement. (U. S. Gaz.)

REGULATIONS

About the Tea Trade in Amsterdam, July, 1804.

Pursuant to these regulations it is permitted from this date, and during the course of the year 1805, for ships coming direct from China, and with cargoes of tea and other articles, to enter and unload in our ports, provided they come direct from China. Such cargoes to be placed under the management of the Asiatic Council, against a recognition of 6 1-2 per cent. of the gross proceeds, and further on the usual condition of the Company's sale—and it is not expected that any difficulty will be made for the admission of any American vessels, although they might have touched at some port in America, provided bulk has not been broken, and the cargoes arrive here in the same state as when shipped from China, without addition or dediction, and on satisfactory proof thereof being produced.

It is further permitted, from this date to the first of October, 1804, to forward from the United States whole cargoes of tea as originally imported from China, by transmitting them in other vessels, with the option of keeping back the other Chinese articles imported with them, and such cargoes of tea will be admitted in our ports in the same manner as those coming direct from China, on payment of a recognition of 8 per cent. of the gross proceeds, and further on the usual condition of the company's sale—and satisfactory proofs must be produced that such shipments shall have taken place in the U. States, on or before the first of October next, after which this permission ceases.

The sale of this year will probably take place towards the middle of September, the quantity of quarter chests to be no less than 40,000, and, not to exceed 60,000.

For the next year it is not decided whether there will be one or two sales, but the whole amount is not to exceed 60,000, and to be no less than 40,000 quarter casks—of this quantity, about one half has been contracted for, the remainder to be supplied from the excess which may take place in the importation of this year, and the remainder from the arrivals in 1805, in proportion of their respective quantities. The surplus to be reserved for the first sales in 1806. The charges on the sale of tea including commission, brokerage, &c. amount to about 5 1 2 per cent.

PROBABLE PRICES OF TEA.

	1804		1805	
Bohea	9	12	9	12
Congo	36	46	34	44
Company	40	48	33	45
Souching	42	53	40	48
Singlo & Tonkey	40	45	36	38
Hyson Skin	40	45	38	40
Hyson	62	69	58	60

NEW YORK, September 11.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following interesting article relative to the exportation of Linens, of the manufacture of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. It permits any person to export Linens from that country free from all duty. *Com. Adv.*

An act to exempt from duties on export all Linen of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, passed June 29 1804.

Whereas the interests of the empire require that every practicable encouragement should be given to the Linen manufacture thereof; May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same; That, from and after the passing of this Act, no duty whatever shall be payable on the Export of any Linen of the manufacture of any part of the United Kingdom; but that all Linen of the manufacture of the United Kingdom shall and may be exported free to any place whatsoever, and without payment of any custom, subsidy, or duty whatsoever; any thing contained in any act or acts to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

September 12.

The French still hold what is called the Spanish part of St. Domingo; with the city of that name; and the port of St. Jago. Gen. Ferrand commands in chief. He has defeated Dessalines (the black General) who lost one thousand men. Captain Cassel, an aid-de camp of General Ferrand, has lately arrived in the United States, to demand succors of M. Pichon.

TRENTON, (N. J.) Sept. 10.

We are informed that Jerome Bonaparte, whose precipitate journey through the state last week, incog. caused so much speculation with the newsmongers, returned with his lady on the 6th, having been grievously disappointed in his expectations of getting a passage to France under the protection of Gen. Armstrong, our new ambassador who sailed from New-York on the 4th inst. Gen. Armstrong, it is said, had agreed to take his highness to his family, in some character or other, in order to prevent his seizure by the British ships off the Hook. That no information might be obtained of his intended departure by the British, he was to have been taken from Staten Island as the ship passed out. There our hero appeared in due time, with his consort, but the ambassador, forgetting his engagement, impudently proceeded to sea without even noticing the royal personages.

BALTIMORE, September 7.

THE FARMERS BANK.

We know not the degree of success that has attended this proposed institution in the other counties of the state, but if it has not been no greater there than in Baltimore county, the alpha and omega have, without a single consonant, closely come together in the alphabet of speculation. Scarcely a twentieth part of the shares allotted for this county could be properly said to be subscribed for.

ALEXANDRIA, September 6.

BANK OF POTOMAC.

Yesterday the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions for shares in that institution, met at the court-house pursuant to notice; had there been sufficient time to take down the applicant's signatures, it is probable the whole amount of shares would have been taken up on that day, but that not being the case, the books will be again opened this morning, when those disappointed yesterday will have an opportunity of subscribing.

CHARLESTON, September 10.

TERRIBLE STORM.

A STORM which it is said has not been equalled within the memory of any citizen of Charleston, commenced on Friday evening last, accompanied with very high wind from the North East, and continued without any considerable abatement, till one o'clock yesterday morning. We have it not in our power at present, to state particulars; but the damage sustained is very extensive. Almost every vessel in port (it has been stated by some that there is not a single exception) has received more or less injury, and a considerable number were entirely destroyed:—There is not a wharf in the city that has not experienced the dreadful effects of the storm, and some to a very great degree. Many buildings were thrown down, and many others much injured; some of the streets were covered with the slate and tile which were torn from the roofs of the houses; great numbers of the trees which ornamented the city, are destroyed, and the havoc generally made is almost beyond description.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, the pecuniary amount of the losses on this occasion; some are of opinion that several hundred thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed; and others think a million of dollars would not make good the damages which has been sustained.

We have not heard of the loss of any lives.

PARIS, July 10.

The unfortunate gen. Moreau, his brother, the tribune and their families are about bidding adieu to France forever. (☞ We state as facts, that general Moreau left the Temple, in Paris, in the night of the 22d June, under a guard of light horse, commanded by General Savert.—He passed through Bordeaux, and arrived at Perpignan, about the 10th July.—From Perpignan (a capital city in the department of the Eastern Pyrennes, situated near the mouth of the river Tet) he proceeded to Barcelona, where he arrived about the 22d July. He only travelled in the night, and his route was circuitous. Previous to setting out, he signed an instrument empowering his mother-in-law to sell his estates in France. His wife followed him on his route to Spain, on the 23d June. His brother, the Tribune, set out before him to procure a suitable vessel, for the accommodation of the family. It was said, the beautiful chateau, which had been given him by the nation, would be purchased by his Imperial Highness Prince Louis. Moreau was considered a man of fortune; but which will be much diminished by that part of the sentence which condemned those to be imprisoned, jointly and severally, to pay the costs of prosecution, amounting to a million and an half of livres; the greater part of which will fall on Moreau. Every anecdote of this illustrious victim to ambition must be interesting.)

At a court continued and held for the county of Lancaster, at the court-House, on Friday the 24th day of August, 1804.

William Newby and Richard Newby, adm'rs. of Oswald Newby, dec'd. Pl'ffs. AGAINST *Job Carter and Ellyson Currie,* Def'ts. } *In Chancery.*

THIS day came the plaintiffs, by their counsel, and the defendant Job Carter, not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It it ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that the defendant Ellyson Currie retain in his hands a sufficiency of the effects of the defendant Job Carter to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands, with the costs of this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. J. TOWLES, C.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of Winchester Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal master and his assistants.

The school is provided with Globes and Maps, for the use of the lower classes; with Telescopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philosophical Apparatus, for making the usual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elastic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Trustees have been highly pleased with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe must greatly increase the utility of the Institution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a course of Lectures on the Laws and Constitutions of this State, and the United States.

These Lectures will commence annually on the first Monday in December, and continue until the last of the succeeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage. JOHN SMITH, President of Trustees.

September 21st, 1804.

5 wks

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1100 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be tho't too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

For Glaſgow,

The BRITISH ſhip JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Aobert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK:

Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,

10,000 buſhels of

Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Peterſburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

The full-blooded Engliſh Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

The Subſcriber

Offers for ſale on a credit of 90 days, a quantity of excellent

GREEN COFFEE,

in tierces and barrels.

RUM & LOAF SUGAR,

by the hhd.

Wm. WISEHAM.

Auguſt 24, 1804. cptw

A new Publication.

Juſt received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting buſineſs in the Croſs-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and ſolicits a ſhare of the public patronage. He pledges himſelf to thoſe who will please to favor him with their cuſtom, that he will execute their work with neatneſs and diſpatch, and flatters himſelf through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general ſatisfaction, and ſhall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the beſt materials, and has now on hand ſome handſome work finiſhed in the neateſt manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be ſtrictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to thoſe who may wiſh to have their work done in the London ſtile, that he can execute the ſame equal to any from London.

☞ The higheſt price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN Sept. 10.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon.

THEY expect a further ſupply by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their aſſortment—which will be diſpoſed of at their uſual low terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parafols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1ſt of October next, will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a Sweepſtake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thurſday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purſe of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.

The following day, the Purſe of the Proprietor of the Course, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:

Aged Horſes, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 108.—3 years old, 90.

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

Richmond, Auguſt 15, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Fall Races

Will commence on Monday the 24th day of September next, and to continue 4 days.

FIRST Day—will be run for, the greateſt SWEEPSTAKES ever run for in America, for the number of horſes—5 horſes entered at $600 each, half forfeit, which will amount to $3000 if all ſtart, running 3 mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—It is ſuppoſed that the horſes which are entered for theſe Stakes are equal to any on the turf in America.

Second Day—will be run for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of $400—4 mile heats.

Third Day—the Proprietor's PURSE of $200—3 mile heats, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the following rules:

3 years old,	90lbs.
4 years old,	106
5 years old,	118
6 years old,	128
7 years old, or aged,	133

3lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.

Fourth Day—a HANDY CAP PURSE of $150, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, running 2 mile heats, entrance $15—agreeable to the following rules:—For all loſing horſes, which run in any of the three preceding days races, who chooſe to ſtart for this day's purſe, the weights will be affixed by the judges, agreeable to their performance each day—all winning horſes the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Club—alſo, horſes that have not ſtarted for any of the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Any gentleman is at liberty to ſtart a nag for this purſe, whether he is a member of the Jockey Club or not. Certificates or other ſatisfactory proof of horſes ages, which ſtart each day, will be required by the judges.

Stableage and litter will be furniſhed for race horſes at the ground, GRATIS. N. B. The members of the Jockey Club are requeſted to meet at the race ground on the 23d of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of making arrangements for the different days running.

RICHD. E. GOODE, Secry.

Broad-Rock, Auguſt 23d, 1804.

THE ſubſcriber, who is appointed

Treaſurer for the Broad-Rock Jockey Club, requeſts thoſe ſubſcribers who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions for the laſt ſpring's purſe, to be pointed in paying them up on the firſt day of the fall races, at which time he hopes all the members will be pointed in paying up their fall ſubſcriptions.

THOMAS CHEATHAM, *Treaſurer.*

Auguſt 23d, 1804.

By virtue of a decree of the High

Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the diſtrict of Williamsburg in April laſt, will be ſold on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on the 28th day of Auguſt next, to ſatisfy a debt due from the eſtate of Hugh Nelſon, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Hugh Nelſon, dec. containing about 380 acres, more or leſs, lying on both ſides the South Anna River, together with the MERCHANT MILL and its APPURTENANCES, which, for a number of years paſt, has been occupied by Micajah Crew as a manufacturing mill. Poſſeſſion of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year.

The above property will be ſold "upon a credit 'till the 14th day of March 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with intereſt thereon at 6 per cent. per ann. from the 16th day of July 1800 'till the day of ſale, part of the purchaſe money, and the reſidue of the purchaſe money is to be paid in caſh" The commiſſioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premiſes to the purchaſer, upon the purchaſer's immediately executing a deed of truſt for the premiſes to the commiſſioners, with a relinquiſhment of dower, if required, authoriſing two of the commiſſioners, on the non-payment of the aforeſaid ſum of nine hundred pounds, and the intereſt aforeſaid, with intereſt thereon a. 6 per cent. per annum from the day of ſale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newſpaper publiſhed in the city of Richmond, to ſell the premiſes.

A particular deſcription of the property is omitted, becauſe it is ſuppoſed that any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, would firſt view the premiſes. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will ſhew it and give any information that may be required.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

July 19th, 1804.

*** The ſale of the above property is POSTPONED, on account of rainy weather, until the ſecond day of October next.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Crewsville, 28th Auguſt, 1804. 4w

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ſhip Edward and Charles from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching ſeaſon.

HE expects an additional ſupply, to complete an aſſortment, by the ſhip Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Notice.

THE Locks near this place will be ſhut on Monday the 24th inſtant, and continue impaſſable until a ſett of new gates can be put up and the locks repaired, which will require from two to three weeks—Due notice will be given of the time they will probably open, after the work commences.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, September 6, 1804.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber laſt night, a Negro Man named BILLY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtout and well made, about 22 years of age, buſhy hair, rather light complexion, and has loſt ſome of his teeth before. He has waited in my houſe for nearly four years; he formerly belonged to Peter Heiskill and John Bowyer, and was ſold by Bowyer to Mr. Booke of Fincaſtle—he ran away from him and was gone nearly twelve months, and was caught in Hanover, where he had been ſecreted in a quarter. He took with him ſundry clothing; a ſtriped ſurtout coat with yellow buttons and lined with red, home made linen ſhirts, a grey mixed broad cloth coat nearly new, made in the faſhion, white caſſimere pantaloons, ſeveral waiſtcoats, a round jacket and pantaloons of dark olive ſtriped velvet with yellow buttons, the lining of home made linen, boots and ſhoes. I will give 40 dollars if taken out of the county and brought home, and 20 dollars if taken and ſecured in any gaol ſo that I can get him again, and 10 dollars if taken in the county and brought home.

J. EDMONDSON.

Staunton, Auguſt 29th, 1804.

Notice!

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherſt county, by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come forward immediately, and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawſon, dec.

Auguſt 10th, 1804. 3m.

A Ten Thouſand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

for the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand,*		3,000
1	*two thouſand,*		2,000
1	*one thouſand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*ſeven,*		42,000
4	*firſt drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for ſale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-ſtreet;
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-ſtreet*;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Bud-ſtreet*,

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23r.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

Claſs No. I.

TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

3750	Tickets at $10 each,		$37,500
1	Prize of $5000	$5000	
1	do. 2000	2000	
5	do. 1000	5000	
5	do. 500	2500	
10	do. 300	3000	
20	do. 100	2000	
1500	do. 12	18000	37,500
1542	Prizes.		
2208	Blanks.		

3750 Tickets at $10 each.

1ſt drawn Ticket having a blank to its number after 2000 tickets are drawn, $1,000
Do. after 2500 do. are drawn, 1,000
Do. after 3000 do. are drawn, 1,000
Do. after 3500 do. are drawn, 1,000
Laſt drawn ticket, 5,000

This Lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences of drawing, &c. The trustees to inſure ſucceſs, have divided the lottery into four diſtinct claſſes, ſo as to raiſe the ſum contemplated by an annual lottery, for four years, to raiſe every year 5,000 dollars, that the work may progreſs—It is expected that the preſent lottery may be drawn by the firſt day of January next.

It is hoped that the gentlemen who have purchaſed tickets in the Richmond Academy will ſtill hold them, as the diviſion of the former lottery into four claſſes was deemed neceſſary by the truſtees, to inſure ſucceſs to ſo uſeful an inſtitution. The town of Boſton (to the honor of its citizens) has public ſchools in which are about ſixteen hundred pupils. The flouriſhing and increaſing city of Richmond cannot boaſt of one public ſchool. The truſtees of the Richmond Academy, have about thirteen acres of ground, nearly one half has been accepted as a donation, and the remainder they have contracted for, on which they intend to erect the academy. The ſcite is elevated, healthy and beautiful. If any gentleman who has purchaſed tickets is diſſatiſfied with dividing the lottery into four claſſes, if he returns the tickets the money will be repaid, provided they are returned in ten weeks from this day. Dr. William Foushee, William Du Val, William Price (regiſter), and George Tucker, are appointed by the truſtees to ſell and diſpoſe of the tickets, who are authoriſed to appoint agents for the above purpoſe.

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſaid committee, of Dr. J. Brockenbrough, Mr. S. Pleaſants, Mr. Prichard, Mr. Aug. Davis, Meſſrs. Gallego, Richard & Co. Meſſrs. Burton & Brown, Meſſrs. Thomas Taylor & Co. of Mr. Ritchie, and of Mr. William Prentis, of Peterſburg.

Richmond, September 6th, 1804. ep3w

JAMES DAVIS,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has juſt imported, from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices—They are now opening in his Brick Store, next door to the Rawleigh Tavern, in the City of Williamsburg,

AND CONSIST OF

SUPERFINE Cloths & Caſſimeres,	Twiſt,
Second do. do.	Threads,
Superfine Napt Frize,	Water-proof Silk Hats,
Milled Coatings,	Beaver do.
Double Mill'd Drabs,	Common do.
Kerſeys,	White & black Silk Hoes,
Plains,	White Cotton, do.
Flannels,	Brown Thread do.
Roſe and Dutch Blankets,	Black, Mixed, Worſted do.
Swanſdowns,	Beſt London Boot-legs, Vamps, &c.
Manchester Stuffs,	Mens' beſt London Shoes,
Bombazets,	Ladies' beſt Kidd and Morocco Slippers,
Camblets,	Mens' and Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,	Ladies' Straw Bonnets,
Durants,	Paper, Quills and Pens,
Handſome aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes,	Wafers,
Bed Ticking,	20d. 10d. 8d. and 6d. Nails,
White, black and marble coloured Cotton Cambrick,	Spades and Frying-pans,
Striped and Tamboored Muſlin,	Broad and narrow Hoes,
Plain do	Curry-combs and Brushes,
Ladies' Muſlin Handkerchiefs,	Stock and double-bolted Padlocks,
Tamboored and Fringed Cotton,	Beſt London Crown Glaſs, 12 by 10, and 10 by 8,
Cambrick Shawls,	Putty in Bladders,
Ginghams,	Ivory-handled Knives and Forks,
Silk Nankeens,	Buck and common do.
Nankeens,	Carver's do.
Brown Hollands,	Beſt and common Pen-Knives,
Checks,	GROCERIES.
8-4 and 8-4 Huckabacks,	Pine-apple Cheeſe,
Diapers,	Brick do.
Irish Linens,	Double and ſingle Glouceſter do.
Do. Sheetings,	Old Spirits, Antigua Rum,
Fuſtians,	Wine, Loaf-Sugar, Snuff,
Ruſſia Drills,	Soap,
Sewing Silk,	Aſſorted Crockery Ware.

Williamsburg, Sept. 13th, 1804.

James A. Grant:

SIR,

I HAVE been lately in Edenton, N. C. and have the pleaſure to inform you thro' the medium of the preſs, that the robbery there committed on you has been detected, and twelve hundred dollars of your money ſecured in the hands of James S. Fulkinſon, (whom you are acquainted with) which you can have by applying in perſon.

I am, Sir, your friend,

EDWARD JENKINS.

September 10, 1804. 3w.

King William County, July 21ſt, 1804.

All perſons having any demands

againſt the eſtate of Charles Edwards, deceaſed, are once more deſired to bring them forward on or before November King William Court next; or this notice will be plead in bar againſt any that may be brought after; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment immediately, for no further indulgence can or will be given by

DAVID L. SMITH,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed of Charles Edwards, dec.